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WILLIAM GEORGE EAKINS

By CHARLES ELLIOTT, *Chief Librarian, The Law Society of Upper Canada, Osgoode Hall, Toronto*

Born in 1854 in Vienna, Ontario, his early life was passed in Ingersoll, where his parents lived.

His first schooling was in the Ingersoll public and grammar schools, whence he went to the famous Tassie School at Galt, as a boarding pupil. The youths who went up from "Tassie's" to the universities in those days were well grounded. Young Eakins matriculated in the University of Toronto in 1872; took honours and held scholarships all through his four years in arts, and a silver medal in the modern languages department when he was graduated in 1876.

He studied law in Toronto under William Mulock (now Sir William and Chief Justice of the Exchequer) and was called to the bar in 1880. He practised for a short time in Toronto and then in Ingersoll for four years, but, though a sound lawyer, he had no great liking for the rough-and-tumble life of a practising barrister and solicitor.

In 1884 he became (being a Conservative in politics) an editorial writer on the staff of the Toronto "Mail" under the direction of two great journalists, Ned Farrer and Martin Griffin. The anonymity of an editorial writer was well maintained in those days but Eakins' friends learned to know his hand and to look for his articles, which were scholarly and written in choice English.

The library at Osgoode Hall, considered to be one of the best law libraries on this continent, has been in the past unfortunate in not having had in charge of it a librarian who was able to devote his entire time to the important requirements of a position necessitating continued and arduous work on the part of any one who would conscientiously endeavor to fulfil his duties. The new blood infused in that year by the benchers of the Law Society considered rightly that the work of librarian and of secretary of the Society could not be efficiently performed by one man, and relieved the late librarian of his duties as such, thus enabling him to devote his entire time to his other offices of secretary and sub-treasurer. The courteous and obliging assistant librarian was retained and applications were received for the important position, in which a man of varied attainments, and general, as well as technical knowledge, was so urgently needed. We are aware that many names were before the committee appointed to deal with the applications and some of them of men with more or less claim on the Society, as well as the names of persons eminently qualified to undertake a work which long since should have emerged from one of mere routine. In view of this, the selection of Mr. W. G. Eakins may well be considered a recognized tribute to that gentleman's ability. It does not detract from the merit of the appointment when we know that he was a member of some years' standing of the Society which had chosen him, and that he was also "conversant with men and manners much" by his connection with a leading newspaper of this city. A distinguished course at the University of Toronto, embracing as it did several departments of university work, was a guarantee of scholarly attainments.

The position of Chief Librarian of the magnificent law and general library of the Law Society of Upper Canada thus becoming vacant in 1891, he was induced to accept it and at the age of 37 began a new career. Nominally the librarianship was vacant by the death of Mr. Esten, who had been secretary and sub-treasurer as well as librarian; but actually Eakins was the first who gave skilled attention to the care, arrangement, classifying and cataloguing of the books which, from small beginnings, had grown into a great library. In the phrase of the streets he "made good" in his position and the members of the legal profession in Ontario owe him a debt of gratitude for his unceasing and fruitful labours in their behalf.

One who knew him well, a close associate from university days, until his untimely death in 1913, described him as a man of gentle nature, with a keen sense of humour, and a rare judge both of men and books.

He did not marry until somewhat late in life and left no children.

He was a distinguished Freemason and active in church work—a devoted member of the Anglican Communion.

THE NEW YORK INDEX TO LEGISLATION

Review of the Summary and Index of Legislation, the Digest of Governors Messages and the Annual Review of Legislation, issued by the New York State Library.

By JOHN T. FITZPATRICK, *Librarian, New York State Law Library*

The publication of indexing and summarizing the general legislation passed by the legislatures of the various states of the United States was undertaken by the New York State Library in 1890. Its object was to allow legislators and state officers and others interested in the formulation of legislation in New York State to see at a glance what of special value was available in the annual session laws of other states in the New York State Library without the labor of going there to consult a manuscript Index which was kept in the Library. It was believed that it would not only save time but would materially contribute to the advancement of standards of legislation by allowing the promotors and opponents of proposed laws to utilize the experience of other states, having the same or similar acts.

All entries were arranged under a specially prepared list of subject headings, but to each entry was given a number in the order in which it appears in the Index. New Legislation only was included; and when this was in the form of amendments only the amendatory material was cited. Private, local, special and temporary acts were omitted. The work was continued until and including 1908, the title having been condensed to "Index of Legislation" in 1905.

During these years the original cards had been placed in a single file and consolidated. This gave rise to the necessity for a numerical classification, which was formulated by Dr. Robert A. Whitten who had taken charge of the work in 1898.

This classification was used beginning with the Index of Legislation for 1903.

With the legislation was included also constitutional amendments, those adopted, pending and rejected during the current year being given. In the course of time new city charters were listed, features of interest such as initiative and referendum and recall, commission form and city manager, being brought out. But at no time were the laws of the United States Congress included.

The work which was intended at first for the use of those interested in New York legislation rapidly came to the attention of persons similarly interested in other states, and it became a nation wide service. The feeling existed in New York State that the work was being done by one state which should be undertaken, pro-rata, by all of the states of the union. Several proposals were made to this end, but never came to a head.

The fire which destroyed the State Library in 1911 destroyed the manuscript copy for the indexes for the years 1909 and 1910, which were quite ready for the printer. With this manuscript copy was also destroyed the cumulative card index down to and including 1908, which included references to about 60,000 separate enactments; with these were also destroyed the printed classifications as revised by manuscript notes, the standing headings,

cross references, and other frame work of the annual Index which were used from year to year. It was considered better to issue the Index for the current year, 1911, and to restore the Indexes for 1909 and 1910 later. Accordingly the Index for 1911 was completed, and later that for 1912. Funds for printing, however, were not available, and copy for the years 1909 and 1910 was in the meantime prepared. Funds for printing were consistently refused and much to the regret of a large circle of users through-out the United States, no further attempt to continue the work has been made.

The Consolidated Index for the years 1890-1908 has in the meantime been restored by the clipping and pasting on cards of the entries in the printed annual Indexes.

The Digest of Governors Messages was first issued in 1902 and was continued annually through 1908. This included excerpts from and digests of all of the regular messages and all special messages of the governors of the various states and territories and of the president of the United States definitely recommending legislation. General remarks, recitals of facts not joined with the recommendations, statements bearing on the condition and progress of the jurisdiction are omitted. The classification of the digest was the same as that of the Index of legislation. The Index was definitely abandoned with the 1908 number.

The Review of Legislation was started in 1901 and was issued annually until 1908, when the Reviews of Legislation for the years 1907 and 1908 were combined. This consisted of a series of articles by experts in certain well defined subjects, reviewing the legislation through-out the United States along certain lines showing the trend of legislation. The last issue was that for 1907 and 1908. It was classified like the Index to Legislation.

At this time none of the publications discussed herein are being continued by the New York State Library even in manuscript form.

INDEXING LEGISLATION

JOHN H. FERTIG, *Assistant Director, Pennsylvania Legislative Reference Bureau*

As a basis for its filing system, and to make accessible for ready reference the laws of the Commonwealth and pending legislation, the Pennsylvania Legislative Reference Bureau has adopted a classification system founded upon an analysis of the statutory law.

The classification system is divided into main subjects, such as Constitution, State Government, Civil and Criminal Law, Finance and Property, Police Powers, Local Government, Commerce and Industry, Public Service, Insurance, Banking, etc. Each of these subjects is in turn minutely subdivided into various divisions and subdivisions. The entire system is one selected and arranged to fit Pennsylvania conditions, and is not founded upon any of the well known library classifications.

To each subject in the classification is assigned a number, and at present these numbers run to 6000. There are, however, a number of blanks to permit

expansion for new subjects, and where numbers have been used additional inserts are made by means of a decimal system.

A file of all bills introduced at the various sessions of the Legislature, since the creation of the Bureau in 1909, has been kept. Generally one class number will suffice for the bills, although some may require several added entries. Through this file we are able readily to lay our hands upon proposed legislation which has failed of passage. At each session of the Legislature the Bureau receives hundreds of requests for the preparation of bills introduced at former sessions. By this means of indexing our labors are reduced to the preparation of typed copies.

The general statutory legislation has been indexed in what we are pleased to call a Classification and Compilation Table. This index is on cards.

The Classification Table simply furnishes a chronological record of all general legislation and the subject under which it is properly classified. On each classification card are also shown the other subjects with which the statute deals. The Classification card forms the basis of the Compilation Table. This Table is used as a check on the digests of statutory law, and enables the Bureau to make an accurate and exhaustive search of legislation upon any subject.

In this Table the cards are filed first, numerically by classification number, secondly, chronologically by said number. Each statute is minutely cross-indexed. On the original card is noted the year, date and page of the statute. This is placed in the left top corner of the card. At the top of the first card appears the subject of the statute, with the fundamental classification number. Below this are placed on each card the various subjects with which the statute deals, each subject carrying its fundamental classification number. The number of cards made for each statute equals the number of entries on the first card, and as the cards are typed, these entries are reversed, so that in turn each entry with its number appears at the top. The cards are always filed according to the top number.

The following is an illustration of the form of these cards:

1851, April 3 P. L. 305	<i>Titles</i>	860
	Aliens	24
	Escheats	866
1851, April 3 P. L. 305	Escheats	866
	Aliens	24
	<i>Titles</i>	860
1851, April 3 P. L. 305	Aliens	24
	Escheats	866
	<i>Titles</i>	860

In consulting this index under the subjects of Titles, we have a reference to this statute, and the same is true if consulted on the subject of Escheats, or Aliens. The value of repeating all cross-indexing on each card lies in the fact that in most cases a glance at the card and its various subjects gives the person using the Table an accurate idea of the contents of the statute without the necessity of consulting the statute itself. The illustrations before given show plainly that the statute in question has to do with the escheat of titles held by aliens.

*INDEXING OF LEGISLATION

FREDERICK C. HICKS, *Law Librarian, Columbia University*

My contribution to this discussion will be very brief, because I merely have to explain that the Legislative Drafting Research Fund of Columbia University has done no regular indexing of legislation. They have summarized and digested the legislation from the session laws for some years past for a particular purpose. That digest was for the purpose of getting out a summary and not for the purpose of preparing an index to be made available. Their first indexing of any consequence was done in the preparation of the Index-Digest of the State Constitutions which was prepared for the N.Y. State Constitutional Convention and published by that convention. The indexing that was done by the Research Fund and which resulted in the report on Noteworthy Changes in American Statute Law which appeared in the American Bar Association Proceedings was an incidental matter. It happened that Prof. T. I. Parkinson who was director of this Legislative Drafting Research Fund was also chairman of the Committee of the American Bar Association on Current Legislation and he turned over the staff of the Legislative Drafting Fund to prepare this report. Such reports were prepared by this Legislative Drafting Bureau from 1915 to 1920 and all of their reports have been published in the American Bar Association Proceedings and also as separates. The report for 1921 has not been published in that way and will not be published. Mr. Parkinson got into other activities which made it impossible for him to continue that work and so the report for 1921 was prepared under the direction of Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Parkinson having retired from the chairmanship of the Bar Association Committee, and the 1921 report is now appearing in fragments in the American Bar Association Journal under the head of current legislation. The Legislative Drafting Fund will prepare no further reports. I think the Bar Association Committee has for its chairman Mr. Ballard and I do not know whether that committee will prepare a report or whether they will give it up. The Bar Association Journal will continue to publish from time to time, notes on current legislation, but these will be prepared by Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Parkinson as individuals.

You might be interested to know how those summaries of Noteworthy Changes in Statute Law were prepared. As soon as any considerable number

* Stenographic report.

of statute law volumes for a given year were out, the staff of the Legislative Drafting Bureau and others who were brought in for the occasion, would set to work reading the statutes, session laws, page by page and each item for each subject was put upon a separate half sheet of paper, with a citation of the session law at the top. That process went on through all of the volumes. Then those half sheets were sorted out by subjects so that everything on real property or on insurance, for example, was brought together. Then each group was handed to one assistant whose duty it was to go over all of that digest and compare it again with the statutes and follow the material back into the previous session laws so that we might really know what the new legislation meant, because ordinarily as you all know, if there was an amendment, or if there was no reference back, you do not know the significance of the new act unless you know what the previous legislation was.

That was done for the important subjects. Then that same person was given the task of writing it up in narrative form,—a considerable task. After some experience it was found it could be done the following way. You classify your half sheets for your subject in some sort of logical order. You study it through as carefully as you can and find a thread that will hold the subject together and then with a stenographer you begin to dictate, and you can do it very fast; otherwise the presentation is a very dry and dead one, almost unreadable. When that is done and it is typewritten and revised for each important subject, then all of these write-ups are turned into the hands of either Prof. Parkinson or Mr. Chamberlain and they select from them those subjects which are to appear at length in the finished notes. Then the whole thing had to be edited and boiled down and sometimes things that seem the most important have to be thrown out because of lack of space, and finally it is gotten into print.

These sheets of paper on which the topics have been digested, were kept for some time, but there was no idea of a permanent file and most of the material that was prepared in that way, i.e. the original sheets, have been destroyed. A few subjects have been retained, such as the Workmen's Compensation Law, and it is an enormous file. Some of this material has been used for other purposes than the preparation of this report.

For instance, we have at Columbia University the Bergh Foundation for the publication of studies on humane legislation. Material each year in relation to humane legislation has been set aside and written up in this same way and published from time to time as bulletins of the Bergh Foundation. I might say that perhaps all of this material might have been retained so that it could be used, if there had appeared to be any possibility of its being published, but without that likelihood it would become a burden on the department to keep it.

NEED FOR AN INDEX TO STATUTE LAW

GERTRUDE ELSTNER WOODARD

The necessity for an adequate Index to the Statute Law of all the states daily confronts those whose research leads them into the field of legislation. For this reason it has been thought well to present to these Associations whose members have a common interest in the subject, a brief survey of what has been accomplished and it is hoped that there may be derived from the discussions following the papers to be read, some suggestions as to how to proceed in the work which remains to be done.

The pioneer work was done by Frederic Jessup Stimson who published his American Statute Law in two volumes, indexing legislation of general interest from the beginning to 1892.

In 1890, the New York State Library began the publication of the Index to Legislation (1890-1908), later followed by the Annual Review of Legislation, (1901-1908) and the Digest of Governors' Messages (1902-1908). This index appeared annually until 1908. Manuscript copy for the years 1909 and 1910 was destroyed by the fire of 1911 and although the index was reproduced and continued through 1912 in manuscript form, lack of funds for its publication resulted in the discontinuance of the printed index to the great regret of all who had used it as one of their most indispensable tools. At present, states Mr. Fitzpatrick, "None of these publications are being continued by the New York State Library even in manuscript form."

The Legislative Drafting Bureau of Columbia University, in the course of its research work, accumulated much valuable material which was made available in the form of an annual summary of legislation, appearing in the Proceedings of the American Bar Association under the title of "Noteworthy Changes in Statute Law" (1915-1920). This summary has also been abandoned. It should be noted here, that the President of each State Bar Association, in his annual address customarily discusses the legislation enacted for the year then just past and the hiatus from 1909 to 1914 is partially covered by portions of such addresses before the American Bar Association and State Bar Associations for those years.

In the report of the Librarian of Congress for 1921 (p. 98) it is stated that "The State Law Index, which covers only permanent general laws, commences with the year 1917, and is now substantially complete for 1920; the 1921 session laws are in many cases not yet available. An index similar to the State Law Index has also been prepared for the 1917-1920 session laws of Canada, Commonwealth of Australia and its provinces and New Zealand." There is no intimation that these indexes will ever be printed and it is understood by the writer that there are no funds wherewith to make the indexes available for general use.

The American Year Book published annually from 1910 to 1919 and since discontinued, contained under the appropriate subjects, citations to laws enacted during the respective years. The World Almanac also contains similar references.

Legislative Reference Bureaus are constantly contributing studies on

various subjects for legislation as for example the Bulletins issued for the use of the Illinois and Massachusetts Constitutional Conventions. Wisconsin, Michigan, Rhode Island Bureaus and those of other states have issued many excellent digests in the form of Legislative Bulletins, but there seems to be no cumulated list of such publications.

In the weekly issues and annual cumulations of Public Affairs Information Service are to be found references to current legislation and related bibliographical data of much value. This service has also issued partial indexes to the legislation of the years 1917, 1920 and 1921, which were prepared co-operatively by the several legislative reference bureaus.

Such publications as the American Labor Legislation Review, National Tax Association Bulletins and Proceedings, American Bankers' Association Proceedings and Journal, Proceedings of the Uniform State Law Commissioners, &c, are aids not only to the finding of the actual laws, but frequently contain much comment both critical and constructive.

Various departments of the United States government annually reprint the laws of all the states on certain subjects, as for example the Labor Laws, with well worked out and uniform indexes to the various topics connected with labor problems. The Workmen's Compensation Laws, Mining Laws, Public Health Laws and the like have been similarly reprinted.

Commercial associations are issuing compilations of Corporation Laws, Insurance Laws, Income Tax Laws, &c and the American Bankers' Association has a committee at work on a compilation of all the Banking Laws of the several states.

Leading law periodicals are introducing as permanent departments, "Notes on Legislation of Current Interest". The American Political Science Review, particularly has made large contributions through its "Legislative Notes." *

For a few years, the National Legislative Reference Service was available through the endeavors of a joint committee of the American Association of Law Libraries and the National Association of State Libraries, co-operating with the Law Reporting Company of New York City. Much material was issued in the form of cards and check lists and one volume appeared covering the year 1915. The large expense involved in this most comprehensive undertaking made its continuance for the present at last, impracticable.

The "Loose Leaf Index to Legislation" begun in the Bureau of Government of the University of Michigan, but now independent of that organization, was undertaken to make available the lists of citations to laws on the many subjects about which inquiry had been made of the Bureau. Printed in two forms, loose-leaf and cards, the citations may be filed alphabetically as a subject index and capable of indefinite expansion and revision. Manuscript citations have been prepared from 1915 to 1921 and the sheets and cards are in process of printing. Announcements of the subjects as issued in printed form are made through Public Affairs Information Service and manuscript citations are available to subscribers to the Loose Leaf Index.

From this glance over the field, it is quite apparent that while much has been accomplished, much more remains to be done. It is also undoubtedly true that much has been done of which little is known for the reason that it is only locally available, as for example the most painstaking and elaborate

card catalogue compiled under the supervision of Dean John Condon of the Law School of the University of Washington. This catalogue made up of thousands of references to the laws of the states of the northwest is unique and is used constantly by investigators in that section of the country to whom it is freely accessible.

It is hoped that omissions made by the writer of this paper will be freely supplied by all who have knowledge of them so that eventually some complete statement may be made of aids to legislative research.

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

June 26th, 1922.

The total receipts of the Association for the fiscal year, 1921-1922 were \$403.03, and the total disbursements \$397.75. An itemized statement of the receipts and disbursements for the year follows:—

RECEIPTS

Balance in Buffalo Trust Company, July 1st, 1921,	\$ 2.03
Dues collected in the fiscal year, 1921-1922.	290.00
Contribution from Maryland State Bar Association,	20.00
Contribution from Nebraska State Bar Association,	20.00
Contribution from Ohio State Bar Association,	25.00
Contribution from Pennsylvania State Bar Association,	25.00
Contribution from Wisconsin State Bar Association,	20.00
Interest on account in Buffalo Trust Company,	1.00
 Total,	 \$403.03

DISBURSEMENTS

Elsie Basset, Editorial Work on Index,	\$350.00
Frank Burt, Minutes of Swampscott Meeting,	15.00
Printing and Stationery,	32.75
Balance in Buffalo Trust Company,	5.28
Total,	\$403.03

At the close of the current fiscal year on June 30th, the Association will owe Miss Elsie Basset an unpaid balance of \$450.00 for services as editor of the Index. There are no funds on hand to pay this claim.

There is also due to The H. W. Wilson Company \$271.60 for the publication of the Index to Legal Periodicals and Law Library Journal. This indebtedness is made up of two debits and one credit as follows: A debit of \$192.48 on account of publication of Volume 12, as per schedule attached to the Treasurer's Report, dated June 1st, 1920; a debit of \$134.34 on account of publication of Volume 13, as per schedule attached to the Treasurer's Report, dated June 20th, 1921; and a credit of \$55.22 on account of the pub-

lication of Volume 14, as per Schedule "A", attached hereto and made a part of this report. There are no funds on hand to pay the debt of \$271.60 to The H. W. Wilson Company. No cash payments have been made by The H. W. Wilson Company to the Association during the past fiscal year.

With the statement of account of The H. W. Wilson Company on the publication of Volume 14 of the Index to Legal Periodicals and Law Library Journal, I am attaching a comparison of the earnings and expenses by volume of the Legal Index from Volume 7 to Volume 14 inclusive. This schedule, marked "B", is also made a part of this report.

Respectfully submitted,

ANNA M. RYAN,
Treasurer.

SCHEDULE "A"

INDEX TO LEGAL PERIODICALS AND LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL

STATEMENT

VOLUME 14—1921

Subscriptions paid,	\$1,487.92
Advertising paid,	77.00
Single numbers paid,	206.08 \$1,771.00

Subscriptions unpaid,	27.00
Single numbers unpaid,	30.55 57.55

	\$1,828.55

CHARGES

1921,

May 31 Postage,	\$ 2.49
" Envelopes,	1.12
" 400 April Index,	379.90
June 30 Envelopes,	4.50
July 31 Postage,58
Aug. 31 Postage,	4.74
Sept. 30 Envelopes,	5.60
" 275 Legal X,	363.83
Oct. 31 Postage,	2.95
Nov. 30 290 Legal X,	221.06
1922	
Mar. 31 Postage,	3.41
" 290 Legal X,	506.11

	\$1,496.29

COMMISSION EARNED

\$1,820.68 as a basis of sales to January 31, 1922.

Sales to January 31, 1922, \$1,828.55

Deduct amount equivalent to previous year, 1,820.68

		7.87
Commission on \$1,820.68 15%,		273.10
Commission on 7.87 50%	3.94	277.04 1,773.33
Due American Association of Law Libraries,	\$ 55.22	

SCHEDULE "B"

COMPARISON OF EARNINGS AND EXPENSES BY VOLUME OF THE LEGAL INDEX

Volume	Subscriptions	Printing & Binding	General Expense	Commission	Total	Gain or Loss*
7	\$1,278.78	\$ 735.87	\$ 4.97	\$335.99	\$1076.83	202.04
8	1,263.90	766.60	5.61	215.15	987.36	276.54
9	1,455.67	1,022.90	10.00	285.47	1318.37	137.30
10	1,510.25	930.72	32.58	245.64	1208.94	303.31
11	1,500.65	1,061.76	36.79	255.10	1353.65	147.00
12	1,723.92	1,752.24*	20.10	336.74	2109.08	385.16*
13	1,820.68	1,626.17	21.88	306.97	1955.02	134.34*
14	1,828.55	1,470.90	25.39	277.04	1773.33	55.22

* The cost for printing Volume 12 is high because it includes two annuals. Your issues had been charged to previous volumes but the annual had always been charged against the income of the following volume.

TO THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES

Your auditing committee beg to report that they have examined the report and vouchers of the Treasurer of the Association, Miss Anna M. Ryan, for the fiscal year 1921-1922 and find the same correct with vouchers for all expenditures and a bank statement showing a balance of \$5.28 to the credit of The Association with the Buffalo Trust Co.

We wish to highly commend the work of Miss Ryan as treasurer and her report as a model of neatness and exactness. Our audit covers only about 20% of the funds collected and spent on behalf of the Association, the remaining 80% being collected and spent by The H. W. Wilson Company which is covered alone by the annual statement of that company and not audited.

June 30, 1922.

E. A. FEAZEL
F. C. HICKS
GEO. S. GODARD

President Andrew H. Mettee appoints the following members of the American Association of Law Libraries as a COMMITTEE ON LAW PUBLICATIONS AND LAW PUBLISHERS AND LAW BOOK SELLERS:—

Mr. Ralph H. Wilkin, Chairman, Springfield, Illinois.

(The President, *ex officio*)

- Group 1. Mr. Charles Elliott, Osgoode Hall Library, Toronto, Canada. Dominion of Canada: Quebec: Ontario.
- Group 2. Mr. B. C. Chaffey, Law Society of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba. Manitoba: Prince Edward Island: Newfoundland: Nova Scotia: New Brunswick.
- Group 3. Mr. John Forsyth, Provincial Library, Victoria, B. Col. Alberta: British Columbia: Saskatchewan: Yukon.
- Group 4. Librarian of Vermont State Law Library, Montpelier, Vt. Maine: New Hampshire: Vermont.
- Group 5. Mr. Howard L. Stebbins, Social Law Library, Boston, Mass. Massachusetts: Rhode Island: Connecticut.
- Group 6. Mr. John T. Fitzpatrick, New York State Law Library, Albany, N.Y., New York
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- Group 8. Mrs. Maud B. Cobb, Georgia State Library, Atlanta, Ga. Georgia: Florida: North Carolina: South Carolina.
- Group 9. Mrs. W. F. Marshall, Mississippi State Library, Jackson, Miss. Mississippi: Louisiana: Alabama.
- Group 10. Librarian of the Memphis Bar Library, Memphis, Tenn. Tennessee: Kentucky.
- Group 11. Mr. Ralph H. Wilkin, Illinois Supreme Court Law Library, Springfield, Ill. Illinois: Indiana: Ohio: West Virginia.
- Group 12. Mr. Gilson G. Glasier, Wisconsin State Library, Madison, Wisc. Michigan: Wisconsin: Minnesota.
- Group 13. Mr. H. C. Lindsay, Nebraska State Library, Lincoln, Neb. Iowa: North Dakota: South Dakota: Nebraska.
- Group 14. Mr. Gamble Jordan, Law Library Association, 1726 Pierce Bldg. St. Louis, Mo. Missouri: Kansas: Arkansas: Oklahoma.
- Group 15. Miss Geneva Brock, Wyoming State Library, Cheyenne, Wyo. Wyoming: Montana: Colorado: Utah: New Mexico: Texas.
- Group 16. Mr. W. J. Millard, State Law Library, Olympia, Wash. Washington: Oregon: Idaho.
- Group 17. Miss Rosamond Parma, Boalt Hall of Law, University of California, Berkeley, Cal. California: Nevada: Arizona.
- Group 18. Mr. George Kearney, Department of Justice Library, Wash., D.C. United States: District of Columbia: and Insular Possessions.

**COMMITTEE ON SKELETON INDEX FOR LEGISLATION
(STANDARDIZING) AND FOR INDEXING OF
LEGISLATION (USABLE FORM):**

Mr. Luther E. Hewitt, Chairman, Mr. George S. Godard, Mr. Franklin Poole, Miss Gertrude E. Woodard, Mr. John T. Fitzpatrick, The President, ex officio.

**COMMITTEE ON LIST OF LAW LIBRARIES FOR THE
STANDARD LEGAL DIRECTORY**

Miss Olive C. Lathrop, Chairman, Mr. A. S. McDaniel, Association of the Bar of N.Y. City; Mr. George N. Cheney, Syracuse, N.Y.; Mr. A. J. Small, Des Moines, Iowa; Mr. Howard L. Stebbins, Social Law Library, Boston. The President, ex officio.

LEGAL PERIODICALS

Mr. Franklin O. Poole, Chairman, Mr. Ernest A. Feazel, Mr. George S. Godard, Miss Gertrude E. Woodard.

A resolution was passed that the American Bar Association be thanked for their co-operation already received (Advertisements) and that said American Bar Association be asked to continue its co-operation.

**COMMITTEE ON FINANCING THE INDEX TO LEGAL
PERIODICALS**

Mr. George S. Godard, Chairman, Mr. John P. Dillard, Mr. Franklin O. Poole, Mr. Ernest A. Feazel, and Mr. Edward H. Redstone.

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